<u>**REMARKS/ARGUMENTS**</u>

Claims 1-60 are currently pending in the application. Claims 1-60 were rejected in the Office action mailed February 9, 2005 (hereinafter referred to as "Office Action"). A completed credit card authorization form is included for a two month extension of time to respond to the Office Action. As a result, this response is timely filed on July 11, 2005 because the extended deadline of July 9, 2005 to respond to the Office Action was a Saturday. It is believed that no other fees are due at this time. In view of the following remarks and amendments, applicant respectfully request a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case.

Support for the amendments can be found throughout the application. Applicant respectfully submits that no new matter is added by the amendments.

Claim Objections

Claims 4 and 14 were objected to because of various informalities. Claims 4 and 14 have been amended to correct the informalities. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that the objections be withdrawn.

Claim Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 102

Claims 1-2, 5-6, 8-16, 21-22 and 39-43 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,256,739 to Skopp et al. Applicant respectfully submits that claims 1-2, 5-6, 8-16, 21-22 and 39-43, as amended, are not anticipated by the cited references and are, therefore, allowable under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) for the reasons stated below.

For anticipation, a single reference must identically disclose every element of the claimed invention. *Corning Glass Works v. Sumitomo Electric*, 9 USPQ 2d 1962, 1965 (Fed. Cir. 1989). A reference that excludes a claimed element, no matter how insubstantial or obvious, is enough to negate anticipation. *Connell v. Sears, Roebuck & Co.*, 220 USPQ 193, 198 (Fed. Cir. 1983).

Skopp discloses an access control proxy 310 that grants or denies access requests from a browser application 210 using an Access Control List (ACL) 360. (col. 8, line 59-col. 9, line 8). If the requested URL is in the ACL (Fig. 3, decision block 420), the data is sent to the user PC (Fig. 3, block 470); otherwise, an error page is sent to the user PC (Fig. 3, block 430). (col. 8, lines 26-59).

The Office Action repeatedly cited various portions of col. 9, lines 1-43 from Skopp for the proposition that Skopp anticipates claims 1, 6, 9-10, 12, 21 and 39. These portions of Skopp do not disclose generating a secure URL by combining the hash data, URL and resource access right data and generating a web page or web page document

including the secure URL that can be used to generate a request for a resource or document:

> Because the client access control application communicates with the PCPD 330, the PCPD 330 knows which advertisement has been selected by a user from the advertisement index, and therefore which ACL 360 is appropriate. The PCPD 330 also knows the IP address of that user. This information is provided to the access control proxy 310. In summary, the PCPD 330 tells the proxy each user's name, IP address and the ACL that contains the URLs the user is allowed to browse.
>
> The access control proxy 310 correlates each Web request from the browser application 220 with an appropriate user, and an appropriate ACL 360, based on the IP address contained in the Web request. If there is no match between the URL requested by the user and the ACL 360 for that user, the request is denied and logged. Otherwise, the request is served, and the corresponding user and advertisement information are logged. Eventually, timers or other restrictions maintained by the PCPD 330 may instruct the access control proxy 310 to reject all further requests from that user, i.e. from a specific IP address.
>
> An embodiment of the present invention employs a Web proxy cache which can process Internet data while transparently streaming the data from Web servers 120, 130, 140 to the browser application 220. The Web proxy cache also handles connections to the PCPD and reads information from either a database or a file associating each advertiser with a corresponding ACL. The ACL can include the IP address, mask, and port-range of approved Web pages and can be stored in a hash table keyed on the advertiser. The access control proxy 310 keeps track of users as "sessions" and stores a hash table of sessions, keyed on the IP address associated with a user. Each session also has an ACL listing permissible URLs. An administrative Web page URL, which could permit a user to visit certain Web pages related to system errors, etc., can be included in every ACL.

(col. 9, lines 9-43). Skopp clearly does not generate a secure URL by combining the hash data, URL and resource access right data or generate a web page document including the secure URL that can be used to generate a request for the resource as recited in claims 1, 6, 9-10, 12, 21 and 39, as amended.

More specifically with respect to claims 1, 6 and 9, as amended, applicant respectfully submits that Skopp does not disclose a method that generates a secure universal resource locator (URL) by combining the hash data, URL and resource access right data and generates a web page document including the secure URL that can be used to generate a request for a resource. As a result, applicant respectfully submits that claims 1, 6 and 9, as amended, are not anticipated by Skopp and are, therefore, allowable under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).

Similarly with respect to claims 10 and 12, as amended, applicant respectfully submits that Skopp does not disclose a method in which a web access device (WAD), in response to a request, receives a web page document that has a secure URL with hash data, URL and resource access right data, wherein the secure URL can be used to generate a signal for a resource. As a result, applicant respectfully submits that claims 10 and 12, as amended, are not anticipated by Skopp and are, therefore, allowable under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).

Likewise with respect to claims 21 and 39, as amended, applicant respectfully submits that Skopp does not disclose a method in which a signal requesting access to a resource was generated from a web page containing a secure URL combining a URL and secured resource access right data. As a result, applicant respectfully submits that claims 21 and 39, as amended, are not anticipated by Skopp and are, therefore, allowable under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).

With respect to claims 2, 5, 8, 11, 13-16, 22 and 40-42, applicant respectfully submits that claims 2, 5, 8, 11, 13-16, 22 and 40-42 depend from claims 1, 6, 9-10, 12, 21 and 39, respectively, which are allowable for the reasons stated above, and further distinguish over the cited references. As a result, applicant respectfully submits that claims 2, 5, 8, 11, 13-16, 22 and 40-42 are not anticipated by Skopp and are, therefore, allowable under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).

Claim Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Claims 3, 4, 7, 17-20, 23-38, 44-52 and 55-60 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Skopp in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,991,399 to Graunke et al. Claims 53 and 54 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Skopp-Graunke in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,812,776 to Gifford. Applicant respectfully submits that claims 3, 4, 7, 17-20, 23-38, 44-52 and 53-60, as amended, are not obvious in view of the cited references, either alone or in combination, and are, therefore, allowable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) for the reasons stated below.

In order to establish a prima facie case of obviousness, three criteria must be met: (1) there must be some suggestion or motivation in the prior art to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings as proposed, (2) there must be a reasonable expectation of success, and (3) the prior art or combined references must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. MPEP § 2143; *In re Vacek*, 947 F.2d 488 (Fed. Cir. 1991). "The prior art must suggest the desirability of the claimed invention." MPEP § 2143.01. **Both the invention and the prior art references must be considered as a whole.** MPEP § 2141.02.

Unless the reference(s) teach or suggest all the claim limitations, obviousness cannot be found. MPEP § 2143.03. Further, once an independent claim is found to be

non-obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103, then any claim which depends from that independent claim is also non-obvious. MPEP § 2143.03; *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

More specifically with respect to claims 1, 6, 9, 47 and 51, as amended, applicant respectfully submits that neither Graunke or Gifford, either alone or in combination, disclose, teach or suggest a method that generates a secure universal resource locator (URL) by combining the hash data, URL and resource access right data and generates a web page document including the secure URL that can be used to generate a request for a resource. For example, when Gifford receives a request for "controlled" document, a redirect response is sent instead of providing a web page containing a secure URL in response to the request. (col. 4, lines 20-43). An authentication process is then required and if successful, a subsequent request for the "controlled" document must be made. (col. 4, lines 20-43). Neither Graunke nor Gifford cure the deficiencies of Skopp. As a result, applicant respectfully submits that claims 1, 6, 9, 47 and 51, as amended, are not obvious over the cited references and are, therefore, allowable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

Similarly with respect to claims 10 and 12, as amended, applicant respectfully submits that neither Graunke or Gifford, either alone or in combination, disclose, teach or suggest a method in which a web access device (WAD), in response to a request, receives a web page document that has a secure URL with hash data, URL and resource access right data, wherein the secure URL can be used to generate a signal for a resource. (See the previous discussion of Gifford). Neither Graunke nor Gifford cure the deficiencies of Skopp. As a result, applicant respectfully submits that claims 10 and 12, as amended, are not obvious over the cited references and are, therefore, allowable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

Likewise with respect to claims 17, 21, 32, 39 and 57, as amended, applicant respectfully submits that neither Graunke or Gifford, either alone or in combination, disclose, teach or suggest a method in which a signal requesting access to a resource was generated from a web page containing a secure URL combining a URL and secured resource access right data. (See the previous discussion of Gifford). Neither Graunke nor Gifford cure the deficiencies of Skopp. As a result, applicant respectfully submits that claims 21 and 39, as amended, are not obvious over the cited references and are, therefore, allowable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

With respect to claims 2-5, 7-8, 11, 13-16, 18-20, 22-30, 33-38, 40-46, 48-50, 52-56 and 58-60, applicant respectfully submits that claims 2-5, 7-8, 11, 13-16, 18-20, 22-30, 33-38, 40-46, 48-50, 52-56 and 58-60 depend from claims 1, 6, 9-10, 12, 17, 21, 32, 39, 47, 51 and 57, respectively, which are allowable for the reasons stated above, and further distinguish over the cited references. As a result, applicant respectfully submits that claims 2-5, 7-8, 11, 13-16, 18-20, 22-30, 33-38, 40-46, 48-50, 52-56 and 58-60 are not obvious over the cited references and are, therefore, allowable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).
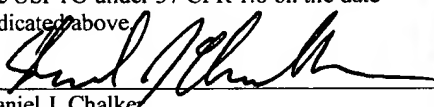
Conclusion

For the reasons set forth above, applicant respectfully requests reconsideration by the examiner and withdrawal of the rejections. Applicant submits that claims 1-60, as amended, are fully patentable. Applicant respectfully requests that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case. If the examiner has any questions or comments, or if further clarification is required, it is requested that the examiner contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,

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Date of Transmission: July 11, 2005

I certify that this paper is being deposited with the USPS with sufficient postage for delivery to the USPTO under 37 CFR 1.8 on the date indicated above.

Daniel J. Chalker